## Basic Debt Dynamics

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Standard Debt Dynamics Equation (everything real)

$$B_{t+1} = (1+r)B_t + G_t - T_t$$

$$\frac{B_{t+1}}{Y_{t+1}} \frac{Y_{t+1}}{Y_t} = \frac{B_t}{Y_t} + \frac{rB_t}{Y_t} + \frac{PD_t}{Y_t}$$

$$\frac{B_{t+1}}{Y_{t+1}} = \frac{1}{1+g} \left(\frac{B_t}{Y_t} + \frac{rB_t}{Y_t} + \frac{PD_t}{Y_t}\right)$$

Let lower case letters denote variables relative to GDP

$$b_{t+1} = \frac{1}{1+g} (b_t + rb_t + p_t)$$
  

$$\Delta b_{t+1} = \frac{1}{1+g} (b_t + rb_t + p_t) - b_t$$
  

$$= \left(\frac{1+r}{1+g}\right) b_t + \frac{p_t}{1+g} - b_t$$
  

$$= \left(\frac{r-g}{1+g}\right) b_t + \frac{p_t}{1+g}$$
  

$$\simeq (r-g) b_t + p_t$$

Suppose we want a stable debt to GDP ratio b. What is the sustainable deficit p = PD/Y?

$$\Delta b = 0 \Longrightarrow (g - r)b = p$$

If r > g then a bigger b requires a more negative p

But if g > r then a positive *b* requires a positive deficit and a bigger *b* requires a bigger deficit! (perverse)

Suppose g = 0.02 and r = 0.0 and b = 1. Then debt to GDP stable when p = 0.02 (2% primary deficit)

Same g and r but p = 0.04 => b stable at 2!  $\Delta b_{t+1} = \frac{1}{1+g} (b_t + rb_t + p_t) - b_t$ 







Papers on this topic: Mehrotra and Sergeyev https://sites.google.com/site/neilrmehrotra/working-papers

Furman and Summers

https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/furman-summers-fiscal-reconsideration-discussion-draft.pdf

https://www.wsj.com/articles/the-debt-question-facing-janet-yellen-how-much-is-too-much-11610993908?mod=hp\_lead\_pos7